

## AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

## LOS ANGELES THEATRE

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
Commencing Tuesday Evening, Sept. 1.  
5-Nights—8, and Saturday Matinee.  
**THE SINGING IRISH COMEDIAN, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.**  
Under the management of Augustus Pilon, in a repertoire of refined Irish plays, Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, "MAVOUREN." Wednesday and Friday Nights, "THE IRISH ARTIST." Thursday Evening and Saturday Matinee, "THE SINGING IRISH COMEDIAN." Beautiful Songs, Beautiful Scenery, Superior Costumes.  
Seats now on sale. Popular prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

## LOS ANGELES THEATRE

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, September 7, 8, 9.  
**EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!**  
GALA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.  
Coming direct to Los Angeles from the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, with the Original Great Cast as seen in New York.  
**THE ENORMOUS LAUGH SUCCESS.**

## BURBANK THEATRE—

Tonight, Tomorrow and Wednesday  
Only Night of that Glorious Double Programme.

"EVERYBODY'S FRIEND" AND "LITTLE JOHN L."  
Leonard Grover, Jr., Grace Blaine, and the Alaskan Ideal Company. Everybody will tell you what a singularly delightful performance it is. No miss it now is to miss it forever. Thursday, "MY SON-IN-LAW."  
Prices 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c. Saturday Matinee, 10c and 25c.

## ORPHEUM

LOS ANGELES FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE  
South Main St. Between First and Second. Tel. 147.  
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 31,  
Two of the World's Greatest Vaudeville Acts on Bill.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.  
BIONDI.  
Rendered by the only BIONDI, and OPERA.  
GILBERT and GOLDIE, LILLIAN KENNEDY, BELLMAN and MOORE: Re-engaged by universal request. "PROF. T. A. KENNEDY, The Talk of the City."  
Performance every evening, including Sunday. Evening prices 10c, 25c, 50c. Don't wait until the minute to get your seats. Secure them now and you will not be disappointed. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

## MISCELLANEOUS—

PHOTOGRAPHS—Of every description produced in highest standard.  
Awarded 12 medals including the two highest awards during the year, Chicago.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS—AND ASSAYERS.  
Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form.  
W. M. T. SMITH & CO., 138 North Main Street.

ADVERTISING—In Ladies' Home Journal, Youth's Companion, etc., leading news, written—Letters of advice. Curtis-Harrison Adv. Bldg., phone red 101.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER and Floral designs. E. P. COLLINS, 256 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 119. Flowers packed for shipping.

INCLOSURE CARNATIONS—ASK YOUR FAVORITE FLOWER THEM, IN SIZE and color the brightest, in perfume the finest. Grown by F. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

ELSINORE HOT SPRINGS, LAKE VIEW HOTEL, FINEST SULPHUR BATH in So. Cal. For particulars, write to J. H. PRADEN & CO., Prop.

## DIED NEAR THE CZAR.

PRINCE LOBANOFF-ROSTOVSKY EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

The Event Occurs on the Railroad Trip from Vienna to Kiev—Great Excitement in Russia Over the Loss of Her Bismarck.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
LONDON, Aug. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A dispatch to the Telegram from Kiev says that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. The Prince was in the company of the czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, according to the dispatch, caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was considered second only to the czar himself. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky pursued a strong foreign policy, a policy which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world.

Besides his political work, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky devoted his leisure hours to the study of and to the writing of works on Russian history. The tour which he had planned to undertake in the west, and which was expected to be the most far-reaching in results affecting the settlement of the eastern question, Francis Joseph paid Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky the highest honors during the recent visit of the czar to Vienna, and his death at the present juncture and important event, upsetting, as it does, all possibilities of conferences between the foreign ministers of the czar and the emperor, and compelling the czar to change the plans concerning his tour through Germany, France and England.

## WHO IS PRESIDENT?

A Highly-Important Question to Be Settled in Chile.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
LIMA (Peru), Aug. 30.—The latest reports from Chile are to the effect that the registrars and election officials have resolved to attend and take part in the meeting tomorrow, called for tomorrow, for the purpose of determining who has been elected President. There has been considerable anxiety as to the result.

The election recently held in Chile was one of the stormiest ever held in a country noted for stormy elections. The election was the result of one of the leading newspapers of Peru, was the candidate for the Conservatives, Señor Errazuriz has been a member of several Chilean cabinets, and he is regarded as one of the most brilliant of the political leaders of South America. The candidate for the opposition was Señor Reyes. It was reported that Errazuriz expended a large amount of money in his campaign. Señor Reyes, on the other hand, announced that he would not expend one cent.

Before the election Reyes issued an address to the electors, in which he said that what he had amassed he should save for his children. He said that he was unalterably opposed to wasting money to satisfy the personal vanity involved in a desire to become President. He announced that he objected to the use of large sums of money in the political campaign, and if the practice continued only wealthy men could hope to obtain the higher offices. The election was very close, and the returns received and the members elected from some of the most remote provinces of Chile.

The Chilean Congress decided to definitely determine who was elected President at a meeting to be held Sunday, August 30. On account of the closeness of the vote it is feared that a revolution may be attempted, no matter which candidate is triumphant. There is little talk of a third or compromise candidate.

Rhodes and Martin Disagree.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Bulawayo says that it is reported that a serious disagreement has occurred between Cecil Rhodes and Gen. Martin, the latter demanding the unconditional surrender of all of the Matabele.

## THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

## The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.  
The Oil Exchange will elect officers tomorrow afternoon. Contests at the Athletic Club. The Wheelmen's Racing League events at Santa Monica. Sermons at various churches. Programme of the Polo Club races. The washouts compel Santa Fe overland trains to take a roundabout route. The members of the Republican Alliance return to Oakland. A young man murderously assaulted near the Santa Fe depot this morning. A stabbing affray between two Mexicans.

Southern California—Page 9.  
San Diego's Mayor brings some more charges against the Chief of Police. A house and contents burned at Pasadena. Riverside county Republican convention will be held September 15. Democrats and Populists in San Bernardino county are quarreling over anticipated spoils. Rapid spread of Republican sentiment in Orange county. Mass-meeting of Republicans at Ventura. An incendiary sets fire to a Santa Barbara church. A Pomona jury censures the Coroner.

Pacific Coast—Page 2.  
Lord and Lady Sholto Douglass return to California to make it their home. The relay races nearly seven hours behind time. Some hay and dried fruit spoiled by rain in Northern California. "Blinker" Brown "rolls" an alleged drunk and gets caught with fish-hooks. Stockton is reaffirmed as the meeting place of the B'nai B'rith. A railroad laborer killed by a switch engine. Death of a Modesto merchant. Second day of the shooting tournament at Alameda Junction. George Jagich uses an iron rail for a pillow and is killed.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2.  
The Indianapolis gold Democratic convention next Monday expected to be a unanimous gathering except as to candidates—Vilas and Watterson in the lead. Mystery of the Leavenworth hotel tragedy cleared away. Death of Charles S. Reinhart, the well-known draughtsman. The Council Bluffs High School cadets encounter a mob. Bryan rests after his arduous labors in New York. Li Hung Chang visits Gen. Grant's tomb and calls on Col. Fred Grant. The National Eldestedford, or Welsh Choral Convention, meets at Denver on Tuesday. "Paddy" Purtell knocks out "Jimmy" Ryan of Cincinnati in six rounds at Kansas City. Railroad brotherhoods considering the advisability of forming a federation. St. Paul decorated in honor of the forthcoming G.A.R. encampment.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2.  
A thousand rebels take the field against Spain in the Philippine Islands. The highly important question of who is President to be settled by the Chilean Congress. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dies suddenly in the presence of the czar. President Moraes accepts Minister Carvalho's resignation. The London News says Europe is face to face with the deposition of the Sultan and the partition of Turkey. The Spanish government approves Weyler's acts in Cuba. The scheme of reform in Crete. Armenians will not desist from their fight with Turkey.

At Large—Pages 1, 2.  
Dispatches were also received from Philadelphia, Brunswick, Ga.; Chicago, New York, Cheboygan, Mich.; Leadville, Indianapolis, Little Rock, London, City of Mexico, Washington and other places.

Weather Forecast.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—For Southern California: Fair on Monday; fresh westerly winds.

## FOREIGN SUGAR.

Austria and Germany Have Raised the Tariffs on Sugar.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department has received a report from Consul Muth at Madgeburg, Austria, as to the new Austrian sugar laws, framed in cooperation with Germany. The consumption tax is raised from 45 to 52 per 100 kilos and the total amount of export bounty to be granted by the government is increased from \$2,022,000 to \$3,641,400. The new law went into effect August 1, last. The effect of this will be to further aid the development of the Austrian sugar industry.

Consul Muth says that France has advanced her duties on sugar in order to keep out the competition of German sugars, and he predicts that this autumn France will increase her export bounties in order to get German sugars in the world's market.

## NATIONAL ELDESTEDFOD.

The Great Welsh Choral Convention to Meet on Tuesday.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
DENVER (Colo.), Aug. 30.—The National Eldestedford festival will open in the Arlington Park pavilion in this city next Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock. There will be seven sessions in all, the last being on Friday evening.

Arrangements have been made by which choruses will be rendered with 2500 trained voices, and fifty soloists have come from different parts of the country to take part. Some of these singers are among the foremost in the United States.

## RENOVATION.

Not the Chicago but the Indianapolis Kind.

The Convention Will be Almost Without a Parallel.

Forty-two States and Territories to Send Delegates.

Remarkable Unanimity Except as to Candidates Will Prevail—Vilas and Watterson Are in the Lead at Present.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Aug. 30.—On Wednesday the gold Democrats are to assemble here to repudiate the action of the Democracy at Chicago, and launch a new party in the troubled sea of politics, but as yet Indianapolis displays but few of the outward manifestations of an approaching nation. The hotel corridors, which usually swarm with politicians and guests on the eve of a national convention, are barren and deserted. A few of the managers are on the ground, and the advance guard of the newspaper men is already here, but the delegates have not yet begun to put in an appearance.

In the nature of things, however, this would be the case, as there is no division as to the purpose of the convention, and no scramble after the nominations. And the managers express themselves as more than satisfied with the entire situation, they say, and they expect delegations from forty-two States and Territories to be present.

When the movement was originally started, there seemed to be a division of sentiment as to whether a ticket should be placed in the field. The Chicago ticket and platform they regarded as a Democratic heresy, and a primary object was to accomplish the defeat of Bryan and Sewall. Their avowed purpose was to keep alive what they regarded as the true Democracy and to permit such as believed as they did to warm themselves at its fire during the winter months. The movement was a political party, and it was not a party of the future, but a party of the present.

The rooms at the leading hotels are all engaged, and it seems probable that the present expectations of the managers will be realized. From lists of delegates being received at the headquarters, it is evident that many of the prominent leaders of the party will be in attendance. Ex-Gov. Flower of New York has telegraphed his acceptance of the post of temporary chairman, and it is practically decided that Senator Caffery of Louisiana will be permanent chairman of the convention. Secretary Wilson and Hon. Joseph P. Smith of the Latter Day Saints are put on her gala attire in anticipation of the invasion of the gold hosts. The entrances to the two leading hotels are festooned with bunting, and the round of the Bates House is profusely draped, but beyond this the work of decorating has not proceeded.

The decorations of the Bates House consist of a profusion of American flags hung from the balconies over a background of yellow bunting. Oil portraits of Cleveland, Tilden, Stevenson and Watterson in gilt frames form the nucleus of the display.

In order to give the public an opportunity to listen to the oratory, a mass-meeting will be held on Wednesday night, which will be addressed by C. E. Feltows, and other prominent orators.

## THE DELEGATES.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Aug. 30.—Although the delegates have not put in an appearance in any considerable numbers, the list of delegates is being made up by Secretary Wilson and will be ready for the approval of the National Committee which meets on Tuesday. There were representatives from every State, every Territory, and every Island, Wyoming, Nevada and one or two Territories.

The delegates will probably arrive in Indianapolis tomorrow, but the majority of them are not expected until Tuesday. That they are coming there can be no doubt, as all the rooms at the leading hotels have been engaged.

## THE WATTERSON BOOM.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Aug. 30.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins has been industriously working the boom for Henry Watterson and says that he has received a great deal of encouragement.

He says that the movement for a third ticket was started by the Courier-Journal three days after Bryan was nominated; that the object of the movement is to get votes in the Middle West. In the convention he claims that Watterson's lectures on Lincoln's speeches to the Union soldiers and his general course for many years has been such as to win many votes from Bryan.

"Then, again," added Hopkins, "it is now only two months until the election. That is a short time in which to prepare for a fight, and the campaign for our ticket will necessarily be one largely of sentiment, and it requires a man with that personal magnetism that wins people to him. It is to be a campaign of education, and we must depend largely upon the newspapers to fight it for us. It has been demonstrated that there is no one in this country better suited to wage a newspaper fight for principle than Mr. Watterson. I think he will be the strongest man in the States where we expect to do good that the convention can select."

"Hopkins will probably not take the lead in presenting his name for the reason that we should prefer his own State to do that. I do not even know Mr. Watterson, but I think he is a man of great ability, and I think that our State convention would have instructed for him if a motion or resolution to that effect had been offered."

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Aug. 30.—National Committeeman Krauthoff of Missouri said tonight that the Missouri delegation will not urge Col. Broadhead for President, mainly because the latter does not desire it. Krauthoff favors Ben T. Cable for permanent chairman of the National Committee. Krauthoff has been here at headquarters for three days. He says there will

## "MIGHTY HARD SLEDDIN'" FOR THE OLD MAN.

According to Benny Harrison, this is the predicament Uncle Sam would be in should free silver win.

With this purpose in view, the tickets are being carefully guarded, and none will be distributed for local use until the visitors are provided for. From some of the States a considerable number of sympathizers with the movement are expected. Ex-Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio telegraphed today that fifty gold Democrats would come from Columbus.

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## WASTED WIND

Billy Boy Bryan's Tour Falls Flat.

Up-to-date Figures Put the Kibosh on Him.

New York, Connecticut and New Jersey Republican.

An Extensive Poll Made of the Three States Shows Large Falling-off in the Democratic Vote—Gotham Will Go for McKinley.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE)  
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—(Special Dispatch.) In order to ascertain from the people themselves the present drift of political sentiment in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the Herald has made a careful poll of voters in the distinctively representative election districts in three States.

Postal cards were sent to voters whose names appeared on the most recent poll lists obtainable in the districts which had been chosen. All told 4500 cards were mailed to voters. Some who responded did so in a manner which failed to indicate their political preferences, but up to last night 1650 voters had complied with the Herald's request.

The New York district chosen for the test includes representative urban, suburban and farming communities. The responses received adequately represent all shades of opinion. While the returns indicate that a small percentage of Republicans will vote for Bryan, they also show that any such defection will be more than doubly compensated by the number of Democrats who will vote for McKinley. They prove beyond a doubt that the sentiment for Bryan which has been alleged to exist among the workmen and farmers has no existence in fact.

The logic of the returns indicates that there has been a falling-off of 17 per cent. in the Democratic strength in New York State, of 27 per cent. in New Jersey, and of 18 per cent. in Connecticut. Reduced to figures, this indicates that McKinley will carry all three States in November by overwhelming majorities. In New York State he will defeat Bryan by over 180,000 to 260,000 plurality; in New Jersey by 75,000, and in Connecticut by 40,000.

It means that New York City will give McKinley 45,000 plurality, and Kings county, 45,000. With such results in these Democratic strongholds, there can be no possible cause for uneasiness as to the rest of the State. A significant feature of the returns is the failure of a large proportion of Democrats to respond. This indicates that thousands of them intend to stay away from the polls on election day.

MAJ. MCKINLEY.

Attends Services at the United Brethren Church—His Mail.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
CANTON (O.), Aug. 30.—Maj. McKinley attended services today, accompanied by Hon. Ben Butterworth, who arrived from Washington yesterday and remained a guest at the McKinley home over Sunday. Hon. Joseph P. Smith. He went to the First United Brethren Church, where Bishop Mills of Iowa delivered the principal discourse.

The East Ohio Conference has been in session in this church and there was a notable gathering of ministers at the services. The delegates called on Maj. McKinley on Friday and Bishop Mills was their spokesman on that occasion. There is no cessation of the flow of congratulations to Maj. McKinley on his letter of acceptance. The mail has taken up the refrain started by the telegraph, and from every quarter comes endorsement of the document, from people in all avenues of life.

The first delegation announced for this week is that of the editors of West Virginia. The best towns in the State, Workmen of Lorain, O., have decided to visit Canton. There are 1500 in the party, and they will be here the latter part of this week or the first of next. A notable delegation will be here on Saturday. It comes from Beaver, Pa., the home of Senator Quay. The Senator himself is expected to head the delegation.

## THE MOVEMENT IN ARKANSAS.

Volunteer Sentiment Toward the Gold Standard is Strong.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)  
LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Aug. 30.—A mass convention of gold-standard Democrats will meet here tomorrow for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis. Indications are that the meeting will not be very largely attended, but will be composed of representative business men from the best towns in the State, and will support the State ticket, but oppose the Chicago platform, and will favor a third ticket. It is probable that Arkansas will be represented at Indianapolis by a full delegation. The convention tomorrow will also very probably take steps looking to the establishment of a State organization of the new Democratic party.





OVER FOUR  
THOUSAND DEAD.Summing-up of the  
Turkish Riot.The Constantinople Mob Planned  
a Dynamite Attack.Serious Trouble Expected on the  
Sultan's Anniversary.Armenian Leaders Say They Will Not  
Desist Until the Powers Take  
Action—Partitions of the Ottoman  
Empire Has Been Suggested.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
LONDON, Aug. 30.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople gives a personal interview with Frank Barker, who was left in the place of Sir Edward Vincent, as a hostage during the negotiations between the Armenian leaders in the Ottoman Bank and the Turkish officials. The dispatch says: "Mr. Frank Barker stated that the invaders told him they intended to seize the Credit Lyonnais office and explode a bomb there. It was a part of their plan to raid the Volvodia Police Station at the same time. The bombs were to be exploded at the Police Station simultaneously with the attack upon the Credit Lyonnais. The mobs consisted entirely of the lowest classes of Constantinople and its suburbs, Larrons, the Kurds and the peas, who work along the wharves of the city."

"It is now estimated over four thousand people were killed. Stamboul has been covered with revolutionary placards, evidently posted by the young Turkish party. Serious trouble is expected Monday, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession."

## NEVER SAY DIE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Just before the departure of the leaders of the invasion of the Ottoman Bank on Sir Edward Vincent's yacht, after they had negotiated with the Turkish officials and surrendered upon condition that they should be allowed to leave the country, they announced to the dragomans of the different embassies that they intend to continue the agitation until the right of the Armenians should be recognized by the representatives of the foreign powers. Members of the different embassies have received another circular letter from the Armenian Revolutionary Committee making a similar announcement.

It will be remembered that several days before the raid upon the Ottoman Bank, threatening letters of a similar character were received by the representatives of the powers, but the foreign diplomats stationed at Constantinople paid no attention to those warnings. Already, several of the embassies have received a letter from the British embassy, threatening to have the property destroyed being owned by British subjects.

As an indication of the number of persons who perished in the recent riots, it is stated that 700 dead bodies were buried in the city. The British Charge d'Affaires, Michael Herbert, has made special representations to Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the case of two Americans who were brutally killed just in front of the guardhouse, and before the eyes of the members of the British embassy.

## RENEWED RIOTING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30. Rioting was received in the Galata quarter of this city Saturday. A sharp fusillade took place between the troops and the Armenian rioters. It lasted only a few minutes, but was followed by the Armenian rioters. The Armenian rioters followed. The Armenian rioters followed. The Armenian rioters followed.

## THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says it is announced from Vienna that the Russian Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph and the statesmen who attended the recent political conference have agreed at an agreement which will probably settle the Armenian trouble without disturbance of the existing Turkish frontier. Prince Lobanoff is reported to have said: "We have enough to do with our own Armenians. We don't want to have their number increased."

## TRY A BOMB.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Post from Constantinople says that members of the Armenian revolutionary societies threw a bomb in the premises of the Credit Lyonnais and the tobacco syndicate Saturday night. The amount of damage is not reported.

## TO WRING THE SICK MAN'S NECK.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily News in its editorial columns this morning says: "Europe is face to face with the position of the Sultan and the partition of Turkey."

## CRETAN AFFAIRS.

THE TURK AGREES TO VERY RADICAL REFORMS IN THE ISLAND.  
ATHENS, Aug. 30.—The scheme of reform proposed in the government of Crete, and sanctioned by the Sultan, in addition to concentrating the power in the hands of a governor-general, who shall be a Christian, the reorganization of the gendarmerie by European officials, the independence of the judiciary of Crete, and economic autonomy with the payment of a tribute to the Sultan, also provides that the Cretans shall be allowed to tax Turkish imports for the purpose of providing a fund which shall be applied to the compensation of the victims of the recent disorders.

## JUST WHAT THEY WANTED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the settlement accepted by the Sultan in the matter of reforms in Crete virtually conceded all that the Cretans have demanded.

## HE TR-REMEMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Times says that the joint note of the ambassadors of the powers asking the Sultan to suppress the disorders in Constantinople without delay, failing to have the desired effect, the representatives of the powers dispatched a joint telegram, warning the Sultan that he endangered the Turkish empire by suffering the disorders to continue.

## THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The official telegrams received here from Capt. Gen. Blanco, Governor of the Philippine Islands, announce that a thousand rebels took the field against the Spanish forces for the purpose of bringing about a revolution. The insurgents were badly armed and easily defeated. Troops are now being sent to the island.

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PADDY WAS  
IN THE FIGHT.Purtell Knocks Out  
Jimmy Ryan.The Cincinnati Man Had the Best  
of It at First.Four Hot Rights in the Sixth  
Round Settled Him.Ivy Baldwin Falls From His Balloon.  
Relay Racers Over Six Hours  
Hard Along Their Route.

## GOOD TRAINING.

The Council Bluffs High School  
Cadets Encounter a Mob.  
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

## KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—(Jimmy) Ryan of Cincinnati, after conceding the fight to Paddy Purtell, was knocked out in the sixth round this afternoon.

## Purtell was eight rounds over the Kansas line, at a point twenty miles southwest of this city. The men had agreed to fight to a finish at welter weight, but Ryan weighed in at 145, but Purtell was eight pounds over.

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H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.

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## The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 50,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES

DAILY, 75 cents a month; \$9.00 a year; DAILY without SUNDAY, 65 cents a month, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, by mail, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 7 Mos. of 1896—18,325

An increase of 25 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vandeville.

BURBANK—"Everybody's Friend."

## The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.

## REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MSS. sent flat. Practice brevity and write plainly.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE TIMES will be sent, post-paid, daily by mail, to any address from date to November 7th (nearly three months), for \$1.50, cash in advance; and with every such subscription we will send free either the "Life and Speeches of William McKinley," by Byron Andrews, an illustrated work of nearly 400 pages, or a beautiful 10x14-inch colored lithograph portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

## NOTICE TO "TIMES" PATRONS.

Patrons of The Times, both advertisers and subscribers, who have been annoyed by collectors and creditors interfering with them, and attempting to influence unwarrantably their action in the matter of advertising or advertising in newspapers of their choice, are requested to report the facts and circumstances to The Times. Such communications will be kept in confidence.

## TO TIMES PATRONS.

It is the endeavor of The Times to supply papers to patrons on all railroad trains in Southern California. Should any person be unable to secure copies when desired, he is respectfully requested to advise this office, giving particulars as to date, circumstances and train, that the fault may be located and remedied.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

## CAMPAIGN GEMS.

Here are some of the campaign gems from the great speech recently delivered by ex-President Harrison in New York:

"The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the working-men."

"I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I ever had in the party and in its career, that the prospect of a Republican success never did disturb business."

"While Mr. Bryan was practicing law before he entered Congress Maj. McKinley was serving the people in that body. While Mr. Bryan, in the legitimate prosecution of his business as a lawyer was foreclosing mortgages on Nebraska farmers, Maj. McKinley was preparing measures and promoting policies which would enable the farmer to pay off his mortgages."

"I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingmen and workingwomen as I am to cheapening our dollars. I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping a day's work at home as I am gold dollars."

"What the farmer wants is not more coinage, but more customers; what the wage-earner wants is to exchange his labor for the best dollar in the land, and the opportunity whenever he wants to get that dollar with his labor."

"Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown."

"When it becomes the rule that violence carries its end we have anarchy, a condition as destructive to honest labor and its rewards as death is to the tissues of the human body."

"With our six hundred and odd millions of gold driven out of circulation, we will reduce the per capita money of this country between \$8 and \$9."

"They can say that ten muskrat skins are equal to one beaver skin, but that doesn't make it so. The fur trader fixes that question."

"If I have a gold dollar in this hand and a silver dollar in the other, and you declare they are equal, and I can take the gold dollar to a bullion broker and get two silver dollars for it, I know it is a lie."

The National City Record makes the sage observation that it took the Democratic party twenty-three years to find out that a crime had been committed in 1873. To which The Times would add: And even if wasn't the Democrats who found it out, but the Popocrats; and there wasn't any crime at all.

## MCKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Times is prepared to furnish newspapers, clubs and committees the full text of Maj. McKinley's magnificent letter of acceptance. This much and everywhere sought-for letter will be found to be one of the great political utterances of the campaign and of the time. It bristles with terse and epigrammatic statements of the fundamental truths of the Republican faith, and furnishes the keynotes of the campaign on each of the vital issues.

For the use of newspapers the matter will be made up and printed in the form of a two-page supplement upon the order of any paper desiring it, with special title headings and subtitles, as may be required in each case. Upon the opposite side of the sheet will be printed Bourke Cockran's great speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 18th of August, or any other suitable political matter which may be preferred.

These sheets will be supplied at the following rates:

25 copies.....	\$ .25	50 copies.....	\$ .40
100 ".....	1.00	250 ".....	1.75
500 ".....	3.00	1000 ".....	5.00

## A MISDIRECTED MISSION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has sent a young lady to Japan to preach temperance to the natives of that country. It would be more reasonable if the Japanese should send a missionary to preach temperance to the people of the United States—temperance in the use of strong food, and drink, and language; temperance in the exercise of their baser passions and tempers.

There are few nations in the world that are so temperate as the Japanese. They are almost exclusively vegetarians, although of late the consumption of flesh food has been introduced by Europeans and Americans, as have swallow-tail coats, stove-pipe hats, corsets and other products of what we are accustomed to call civilization. A Japanese, like an Arab, will live for twenty-four hours and do a prodigious amount of hard work on a quantity of food that an American would get away with between breakfast and lunch. The bath is a daily necessity to rich and poor alike. The courtesy of the Japanese is proverbial. Little tots who can hardly walk could give many American society people lessons in manners. These people are so backward in modern ideas that they actually use compliments, in place of oburgations, when they happen to stumble upon against each other.

It is true that the Japanese abhor western ideas of modesty by bathing together promiscuously in public, regardless of sex, and that instead of ignoring the "social evil," they recognize it and regulate it, keeping it away from the cities, but there are worse things that these to be found between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and it seems as if the W.C.T.U. might have found a more promising field to operate in than Japan.

## A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

A San Diego gentleman has just received a letter from Charles Arthur Carlisle, the purchasing agent for Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind.—a man who is in touch with the farmers of the land as are few other people. Mr. Carlisle says, under date of August 24:

"McKinley will carry Indiana by 30,000 to 50,000 majority. The farmers thirty days ago were all for free silver. Now they are almost a unit for gold. Colorado is changing, where nearly 99 per cent. were for silver, a careful canvass shows it now almost equal, half and half. Silver will not carry a Northern State unless it is the silver-producing States. Bryan has absolutely killed his chances in the fight with Cockran of New York, who has floored him so completely that he has lost his courage and is sick at heart. The Indiana Democrats will put up a gold Democratic ticket. This will detract from the Popocrats and help McKinley—who is a winner."

This Mr. Carlisle, as the close associate of the Studebakers, knows well the temper of the leaders of the party as well as the temper of the farmers of the land, and his predictions are based on sources of information which are peculiarly trustworthy.

## THE TURNING TIDE.

Commenting on the recent appearance of the Indiana statesman, the Oakland Times, a paper, by the way, which is doing great work in the campaign, ably says:

"The speech of ex-President Harrison at Carnegie Hall, New York, is an admirable addendum to the great State paper of the President-to-be, McKinley. It is another addition to the political literature of logic, reason and protest against the wild vagaries of the cohorts of unreason which have come into control of the machinery of the Democratic party and combined with the communistic element of the country, for a time has threatened the stability, order and law of the nation, and, swallowing the Populist party whole, presented for a time a menace to Republican institutions. But the tide has turned, and from this time forth will gather force and power, cleansing the political channel of the floodwood of wild-eyed unreason and establishing the great principles of honest government, honest money, protection to American labor, which will bring back to this country prosperity, restore confidence in the honor and integrity of the nation, and set the wheels of business revolving again with increased confidence. A Republican form of government is not a rope of straw, but strong as bars of iron and steel, supported by a patriotic and intelligent community."

The inflammatory and demagogic speeches that Candidate Bryan is making on his tour of the East are making thousands of votes for McKinley. No

## MUST BE REPEALED.

In a recent editorial the New York Sun (Democratic) insists that they who are responsible for the increase in the national debt in time of peace should be held strictly to account and not be allowed to shift their responsibility to the shoulders of others. It says:

"The gold standard is not the cause of this bigger debt in time of peace. The administration, in stating that such is the case, is hiding behind misrepresentation and treacherously permitting the blow deserved by itself to fall upon an innocent party of which it very ostentatiously professes to be the guardian. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or more than half the proceeds of the Cleveland bond sales, have been used in paying the expenses of the government, for which the political fraud and financial fiasco, the Cleveland-Wilson tariff, failed to provide."

This is placing the responsibility where it belongs. To the Wilson "deficit tariff" are directly due to the troubles which the country is now laboring under. So long as it remains on the statutes the government will go on getting the people deeper and deeper in debt; there is no hope for improvement until it is repealed.

One of the stubborn facts of this campaign is that none of the trade journals of the country espouse the cause of free silver. In fact, they vigorously oppose it, some of them going as far as to say that Bryan's election would destroy business. Speaking of this, Boots and Shoes Weekly, says:

"Let us suppose that one year from next November the free-silver men actually succeed in getting possession of the House of Representatives, and are enabled to enact such free-coinage measures as they desire. This would give us a wait of at least two years before any actual practical results would flow from a change in our financial policy. Capital, of course, during all this time would not enter upon many new enterprises. Failures would be numerous, and the opportunities for employment would constantly be growing less and less in consequence of these failures."

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter published in the last number of Harper's Weekly, reviews the Democratic National Convention, and in conclusion says:

"Neither the proceedings of the convention, the platform nor the candidates were, or are Democratic, or of the faintest essence of Democracy. In my judgment no Democrat is bound to support either. Nor could he support either without ceasing to be a Democrat."

The members of the City Council (and the Mayor) need not be bashful about taking a good long vacation this fall. The citizens would not be offended. In fact, the community would experience a sense of relief and increased security if the members of the City Council and the Mayor (and the Mayor's clerk) would go away, and stay away, until January 1, A. D. 1897.

It is urged that more attention should be given to the planting of shade trees on the streets of Los Angeles. It is not likely that such a movement will receive any assistance from the present city government. The members of the City Council (and the Mayor) have lost all interest in (harbored) culture. It is a painful subject for them.

The next President—and his name is William McKinley—continues making sound, sensible and vote-compelling attacks on the clubs and callers that visit him at Canton from day to day. He is not touring the land, haranguing the multitude from the tail end of a railway train exhibiting himself at country fairs to vie with the threshing machines and the live stock, as is Mr. Bryan, but there can be no question that he is going great work for the cause of honest money, good government and the future prosperity of the American people. Maj. McKinley wears well as a candidate; he will wear well as President, and he will be overwhelmingly chosen to that great and honorable office.

The Times has never believed that the States of Oregon and Washington, which gave pluralities in 1892 for Harrison of 8037 and 6658 respectively, could be carried for Bryan. On Monday last Maj. D. G. Lovell of Tacoma issued a circular, pointing out the formation of a Union Veterans' Club, favorable to the election of McKinley. By Wednesday night he had the requisite number of 200, of whom 180 had signed the roll on Tuesday. There is a big veteran vote in each of those States, and they won't forget McKinley.

The expression of "the spring fight" has evidently lost its significance, at least so far as San Francisco is concerned. On Thursday night last Joseph Chynski "knocked out" Joseph McAuliffe, a man nearly twice his size. The thing became contagious through the sultry August atmosphere, and the next day, in Judge Low's department of the Police Court, an attorney named Treadwell attempted to floor Detective Curtin without reference to the rules laid down by the formation of a Union Veterans' Club. Let us hear no more about "spring fights." It is only when the mercury oversteps the dead line of 80 deg. that the average San Franciscan becomes pugilistic.

Mr. Bryan may not be an anarchist, but he owes his nomination for President to the votes of anarchists, of whom Altheid is the "chief cook and bottle-washer"; and if elected, he will be more apt to be guided by those who advocated his claims than by those who opposed him. Altheid has shown himself just as much of a State's rights man as Jeff Davis, Tombs, Wigfall or Yancey during the civil war; and no law-abiding Democrat will, at this late date, endorse an attack on the national Supreme Court, just to tickle the vanity of Mr. Altheid.

The inflammatory and demagogic speeches that Candidate Bryan is making on his tour of the East are making thousands of votes for McKinley. No

man who will talk as Bryan is talking, who is attempting to set class against class, as though there were really classes in this republic, who appeals to the passions of men instead of to their reason and understanding, can ever hope to be President of this grand and glorious country. The great, sensible, conservative, honest element will know him under millions of honest ballots when election day comes in November.

Mr. Bryan is not only wanting in originality, but about giving his authorities for trite sayings. He said, the other night, that King Solomon once said "Give me neither poverty nor riches," whereas it was Agur, the son of Jachin, who gave utterance to that most sensible of all prayers. The Philadelphia Ledger, always decorous and nearly always correct, takes Mr. Bryan to task for attributing such a speech to a pioneer gold-bug like old King Solomon, and very properly, too.

There is nothing much newer than the Cullis saying that "when the boy orator started out on his career, the people put the emphasis on the orator, but now they are putting the emphasis on the boy." The puerile utterances of this man on some of the burning questions of the day, almost transcend belief. He is now stumping Western New York and trying to plaster over his remark about the "enemy's country," but it is now too late to apologise for that un-American remark.

The alleged Democracy are telling us that they are going to revise the currency of the country after their own fashion, but when we come to take into consideration the bungling manner in which they have revised the law providing for the support of our government and maintenance as a nation, we think they had better let the job out by contract. If McKinley sees fit to undertake the contract, he will have no difficulty in giving bonds.

It is hardly just and equitable toward Bryan to say that he is a chronic disturber of the peace and good order of the American Republic, but it is, nevertheless, a noteworthy fact that all the malcontents and chronic disturbers of the peace are in favor of Bryan for President. McKinley can get along without them or their votes. He has led a pure and manly life and cannot afford, at this late date, to be caught in bad company.

The Populist who first introduced the word "party" into American politics had a great head. The use of the word has spread all over the continent. The Democrats have got it down in Maine, and, if the Boston Transcript is to be believed, they have got it bad. They are now pledging their legislative nominees to work for a fifty-four-hour law and their Congressional nominees to work for a 55-cent dollar.

If any sheep-breeder between Sitka and San Diego votes for Bryan he votes directly against his own pocket. He votes to have his wife and himself go ragged and hungry, and for his children to grow up in ignorance and degradation. The only salvation for the poor wool-grower is to have the McKinley tariff upon wool reenacted; and the easiest way to reach that result is to elect McKinley himself to the Presidency.

Mr. McKinley's position on the money question is just what it always has been. Take his speech of June 28, 1890, which was printed in The Times about five weeks ago, and you will see the very same sentiments as are to be found in his letter of acceptance. McKinley deals in facts, while Bryan's stock in trade consists of metaphors, some of which are very far-fetched. The plain man is the safest, after all.

Iowa, a State that has been cursed as much by Populist legislation as any other in the Union, has still a few sensible people left. Among these is the editor of the Iowa State Register, who declares that "Men who cannot run a peanut stand successfully nowadays, think they can say just how this government ought to run its business." Good boy; go right up to the head of the class, where you are overdue.

It now begins to look as if the term "Solid South" would be without significance after the 3d of November. Delaware and Maryland both are shaping that way, and as for West Virginia, she is "wheeling" into line. Texas begins to look like a doubtful State for the first time in her fifty years' existence. The thermometer begins to fall rapidly after election day, and Texas does not propose to be left out in the cold.

A judge in Scotland has rendered his decision, to the effect that a bicycle is no more entitled to be called a vehicle than are a pair of scissors. Perhaps His Honor deems it an article of food, or one of the articles of Christian faith. But if a bicycle is not a vehicle it is something on which people travel, and it therefore must be subject to the tenets of marine law, as laid down by the courts of admiralty.

A short time ago the "unintended" were finding great fault with Maj. McKinley because he was as silent as the Sphinx, and now they say he is talking too much. It is like the London thief who said: "Yer cawn't please these blawged p'lice-men, now." As for talking too much, it must be remembered that Mr. McKinley does not talk so much as Mr. Bryan. He says more—that's all the difference.

William McKinley is a bimetalist and the only one that is running for President of these United States. If Mr. Bryan is elected we shall have a monometallism of silver and be on a par with Mexico and China, for the gold will be hoarded and withdrawn from circulation, just as it was during the war. McKinley, on the other hand, is pledged to keep the two metals on a parity, so far as is possible.

If we have a free-silver dollar it will never find out that its redeemer liveth. It will be like the apple that one new-boy was eating, with another asking for the core—taint going to have no redeemer.

The spread of suicide in European countries is something alarming. In Germany it has increased 20 per cent. in thirteen years, and in Ireland 15 per cent. in ten years. In the latter country it has created a great deal of

excitement, and the Dunshaghlin Herald asks: "Where is this thing to end? Scores of men have committed infanticide on themselves, who never did so before."

The sound-money Democrats of New Mexico have held a convention and denounced the action of the Popocratic National Convention held in Chicago, and declared against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. All this, mark you, in a section that we have been told was unanimous for free silver. Apparently somebody has made a mistake about the sentiment in New Mexico.

Two German judges have decided that the proprietor of a hotel is responsible for the value of articles stolen from the rooms of his lodgers, in spite of all precautionary notices posted up therein. One of these judges has rendered his decision at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and the other at Germantown, Pa., but the points of law cited in both decisions are exactly similar.

A Popocratic newspaper published down in Arizona says a 50-cent dollar is a thing talked about but never seen. Probably the able editor did not exist in the time of the war; if he had, he would have seen 50-cent dollars until he couldn't rest. He would be lucky to see any kind of a dollar should Bryan win—which he won't.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat sounds a keynote when it says that "the Republican party is in favor of that kind of a dollar that does not need legislation to make it worth 100 cents." This is common sense, and good words to come from St. Louis, even if they did, once upon a time, hold a Populist convention there.

If any Republican is even heard interrupting a Democratic, Popocratic or any other kind of an attic meeting, we trust that the police will cast him into the bastille, and that the judge will sentence the wretch to six months in the chain-gang.

The unspeakable Turk is slaughtering his Christian brother, and the streets of Constantinople run red with the blood of the slain. Two thousand victims are the latest result of Turkish hate, and no doubt more outrages to follow. And the powers of Europe "say nothing and saw wood."

Zola has secured an immense advertisement for his novel, "Rome," that work having been put on the Index Expurgatoire. His publisher will now likely have to buy new presses to keep up with the demand for fresh editions.

According to a dispatch printed yesterday, the Cuban butcher, Weyler, not content with slaughtering Americans, is now wrapping them in the Stars and Stripes and burning them to death. And what is our government doing about it? In the language of the street—"nit!"

Restore confidence and the country will be flooded with money. The world is full of money; indeed there is money to burn, but it will not and cannot be made to circulate so long as there is any question as to whether a dollar is worth a dollar or only 55 cents.

It now begins to look as if Henry Clay's old Congress district of Kentucky is liable to be represented by a Republican. Perhaps that is why Mr. Watterson is content to remain in Switzerland and worship the star-eyed goddess from afar off.

When a man runs for office, all his former dark and wicked deeds are brought to light. It now turns out that Mrs. Bryan calls her husband "Willie" when they are alone. We knew it would come out, sooner or later.

The Fresno Expositor wants to know who the calamity-howlers are in this country. We are not prepared to say, but the fact is patent that Bryan and the gang of free-silver shouters are the calamity-makers.

The belief that free silver will reduce pensions one-half is probably what has caused Hoke Smith to come out for free silver. The sentiment with Hoke is—anything to beat the old soldiers.

Mr. Bryan declaims against dear money, as he calls it, but says the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1 is going to make silver just as dead as gold. He is a consistent cuss.

Lt. the grand secretary, has arrived and has been formally presented to our great national fisherman. Now let the piscatorial enjoyment be resumed at the old pond.

How would the aristocracy of France like the sound of Count Jay Gould de Castellan? And yet the expected event is liable to happen that way.

Weyler does not appear to be winning any battles in Cuba, but the business of murdering American citizens down there goes bravely on.

The Republican managers can afford to pay Bryan wages to remain on the stump. He is doing royal work for McKinley.

When is a dollar not a dollar? When it is worth only 55 cents, as it would be under a system of free and unlimited coinage.

Should Bryan lose his voice the bottom would drop out of the Popocratic campaign, for that is all there is to it.

Tom Watson probably thinks he is running, but the question is, what do Bryan and Sewall think about it?

There is one thing about it, Mexico is getting lots of advertising in this campaign.

Tom Watson still sits on the fence and hums "The letter that never came."

And now an anxious world awaits Tom Watson's letter of acceptance.

## Let Carvalho Out.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio de Janeiro, says that, on account of the anti-Italian riots in Brazil, President Morais has accepted the resignations of Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. A. G. Ferreira, Minister of Justice.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT. The Orpheum will present a big star feature this week in the person of the European marvel, Blondi, who is a whole operatic or a theatrical company in himself. Other features of the bill will be the old favorites Gilbert and Gaskie, in a lot of new songs and witticisms, Lillian Mason, in a repertoire of late ballads, Bellman and Moore the great stretch team in a diverting turn, and Prof. Kennedy in his mirthful hypnotic séance.

The bill for the first three nights of the week at the Burbank Theater will be Leonard Grover's company in "Everybody's Friend," followed by the roaring farce, "Little John L." On Thursday evening these pieces will be replaced by Grover's well-known comedy, "Our Boarding House." The cast comprises the two Grovers, senior and junior; Grace Plasted, Mrs. Fanny Fournier, May Noble, Nellie Young, Cora Belmont, Claire Grenville, Edith Powers, Emma Hess; Francis Powers, Charles Bates of Frohman's Empire Company; Clyde Hess, Vincent Parke, George Elmore, Harry Lane and Wilmer Barrymore.

## CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

Candidate Bryan has not yet replied to Mr. Cockran's speech, and for precisely the same reason, says the New York Mail and Express, that his Satanic Majesty does not go skating.

(Philadelphia Press) What the country needs is not more currency, but to keep all the currency it has as good as gold.

Bryan's platform, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, is a 55-cent dollar and free trade, while McKinley's platform is a 100-cent dollar and protection for the workingman.

Mr. Bryan labors under two disadvantages. One is, observes the Kansas City Journal, that the country is hardly acquainted with him; the other that the better acquainted it becomes with him the less it is inclined to trust him with the Presidency.

(Albuquerque Citizen) There never was a statesman in this country in closer touch with workingmen than William McKinley, nor one more keenly interested in advancing their work, wages and their welfare.

Mr. Bryan has been dubbed in the East the "advance agent of adversity."

(Chicago Inter Ocean) Senator Dave Hill is still a Democrat, but he is puzzled over the classification. There are Democrats and Democrats this year and they are not all like peas in a pod.

It now seems to be a generally accepted fact that no man can be elected President of the United States who speaks of any one State as the "enemy's country."

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat) William J. Bryan's "Invasion of the enemy's country" came to about as inglorious a termination as Gen. Lee's invasion of the same country thirty-three years ago.

It is always the same old horse-thief of a cry. In 1892 the Democrats promised \$1.25 a bushel for wheat, now they are promising two dollars for one.

And now they are calling Mr. Bryan the "Light that failed." Pretty soon it will be the "Light that's Out."

(San José Mercury) A vote for Bryan is a vote for British labor; a vote for McKinley is a vote for American labor.

The Portland Oregonian says that McKinley's letter, when completed the confusion of Mr. Bryan, and that henceforth the latter's campaign will be purely nominal.

(Portland Oregonian) Compare the Man's letter with the Boy's speeches.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the principal trouble at the present time among the "Bourbons" of Kentucky is trying to maintain a parity between the number of the State voters and the quantity of whisky on hand.

## THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

## A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On August 30, the name named occurring the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.  
Saints Aidan, Cuthbert, Raymond Nonnatus.  
BIRTHS.  
13—Calixtus Gaucer Caligula.  
1580—Queen of the Netherlands.

DEATHS.  
1102—Henry V. King of England.  
1608—John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress."  
1800—Associate Justice John Blair of Virginia.  
1886—Dr. James Crolier, biographer of Burns.  
1817—Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth.  
1878—Judge T. B. Hood (Confederate).  
1830—Rev. William Adams, LL.D. D.D., New York.

1860—Dr. J. H. Hazzan, veteran of 1812.  
1892—George William Curtis.  
1892—Mrs. Lucy C. Hooper.  
1870—Gen. Ely S. Parker.

OTHER EVENTS.  
1513—St. Sebastian, Spain, stormed by the British.  
1861—Marital law and freedom to slaves proclaimed by Fremont.  
1863—The Sumpter train in Charleston Harbor.  
1871—Louis A. Thiers elected President of France.  
1873—Steamer Medea lost on her voyage between New York and Providence with forty-eight lives.  
1875—Murat V. Sultan of Turkey, deposed.







## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

## IS THE MCKINLEY TARIFF AN ISSUE AMONG FARMERS?

The Voice of Humboldt County on the Destruction of Wool Growing by the Wilson Tariff-Tulare has Her Little Say on the Same Question.

(Arcata Union) What little there was left in the business in this country since free wool was forced upon us by the Democratic party, has been wiped out by the nomination of Bryan and the inauguration of a free-wool and free-silver campaign. From all parts of the country the news comes that the bottom is out, and producers are being notified that there is absolutely no wool market. Among others who have received such discouraging letters our Liscom Hill farmer, L. Ford, has received the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1896. L. Ford, Arcata, Cal.—Dear Sir:—The North Fork brought down your twenty packages of wool and we also have your letter of the 17th with reference to same. There is absolutely no wool market and has been none for the last three or four weeks—since the nomination of Bryan and the advent of the St. Louis convention—and everything looks blue for wool. There is no market for all branches of trade for the time being.

We have examined your wool and find it nice, as usual, and only regret that we are not enabled to place it at once at a satisfactory price, but as we said before, it is impossible to do this, and we shall only have to wait until there is some kind of a market. We shall take the best of care of your wool until the proper time for sale arrives, truly, with kind regards, we are, yours truly, THOMAS DENIGAN, SON & CO.

The Denigans are old-line Democrats. Mr. Ford has heretofore been a good Democrat, but he is a very bad one just now. Here is a dispatch from Portland on the wool question.

PORTLAND (Or.) July 31.—Max I. Koshland, a wool-buyer from San Francisco, has just returned from an Eastern trip and is on his way home.

Regarding the wool business he said there was absolutely nothing in it. There are no prices to quote, and he says eastern houses have sent out word to their representatives not even to receive on consignment.

Tulare Resents Bryan.

(Fresno Republican.) A Tulare wool-grower, who is trying with the assistance of his boys to shear his own sheep because he cannot afford to hire men to do the work, has been informed by the agents in San Francisco that at the present prices for wool and the stagnant condition of the market they cannot accept his crop unless he prepays the freight. And this is the full fruition of the promise made by the free-traders four years ago that the prices of domestic wool would go up under the stimulus given to manufacturing by the free importation of foreign wool. It has gone to keep company with the promise to the farmers that they would get \$12.25 a bushel for their wheat if they would vote for free trade. It is altogether a disastrous ending to the "progressive" campaign that this country has ever known. And the Democracy is still in the promising business, and still asking the people to believe that it is capable of fulfilling its pledges. It does not seem to realize that the voters cannot be fooled all the time, and they will not again trust the promises of the parties have brought them nothing but political turmoil and industrial ruin.

Protection on Wool.

(Merced Star) The statement has been made by an advocate of Bryan's election that the wool industry needs no protection, as it is a small affair, and cuts no figure in the economy of the United States, outside of a few thinly-populated sections of our country. The gentleman who makes the assertion is undoubtedly sincere in his convictions, but his knowledge is sadly limited in this regard at least. Here are figures taken from the United States census of 1890, the latest obtainable authentic statistics, showing the size of the product from the eleven wool-producing States of that year:

Ohio pounds 20,887,574

California 16,358,547

Texas 14,917,068

Michigan 12,378,313

Oregon 9,281,063

Montana 9,235,551

New York 6,715,588

Pennsylvania 6,441,164

Wisconsin 4,981,063

Indiana 4,863,404

Illinois 4,490,773

Total 111,452,073

Out of a total production of 111,452,073 pounds produced in this country, these eleven States have supplied 111,452,073 pounds. The great bulk of the wool is produced by the farmers who keep sheep as an auxiliary to their farms, and not on the great ranges. The price of their product has been greatly reduced since the protective schedule was removed from the wool industry until sheep-raising is no longer profitable when brought into competition with the foreign article.

No Free Wool Wanted.

(Albuquerque, N. M., Citizen) When Bryan was in Congress he announced with all the force he could bring to bear, "I am for free wool." Already the sheep men of Nebraska and other Western States are forming organizations to work against his election and very many of them were ardent free-silver and Bryan men a fortnight ago. They are still for silver, but as between free silver and free wool, they prefer the latter; besides, the idea of McKinley that this country needs to labor very much more than to have the mints open to silver just at this time is finding favor in all the sheep States.

The man, whatever his occupation may be, is unwise if he thinks the tariff question is not paramount. The business situation is relieved of the obstructions which the Wilson tariff has put in the way. When they shall be removed and there is activity throughout all the highways of trade and traffic the Republic party will see to it that the mints are opened to the coinage of silver in a way that the question of the parity of a silver dollar with a gold dollar will never be thought of, because every dollar will be 100 cents and exchangeable for any other kind of a dollar on a basis of par. "I am for free wool" is doing a noble work for protection and prosperity everywhere.

Wool Needs a Tariff.

(Chicago Inter Ocean) In another column W. H. B. Thornton, who ought to know whereof he speaks, says that 100,000,000 pounds of the United States wool crop of 1895 is "carried over" to the present year. That is to say, the consignees and brokers have not been able to find a paying market for it. The total output of United States wool for 1895 was 209,748,000 pounds; nearly a third of it lying idle for want of a market in which to sell, not at a profit, but at a rate that will protect the producer from actual loss.

A strong light on this deplorable condition is shed by the treasury report on commerce and navigation, which gives the amount of "waste and waste"—which means shoddy—imported during 1895 as over 14,000,000 pounds. However cheap wool may be, shoddy is cheaper. The United States wool clip for 1896 will be about three hun-

dred million pounds; of this little will be sold. Low as present prices are, the tendency is downward, and no large buyers care to invest on a falling market.

Nor is the low rate attributable to overproduction. The output of United States wool has not varied greatly during the last four years, but the imports have. In 1892 the imports were 206,000,000 pounds. Prices of United States wool range from 50 to 60 per cent. lower in 1896 than in 1892. But the price of manufactured wools has undergone no corresponding reduction. The deterioration in the quality of clothing and other wools is evidenced by two facts: In 1892 the total of "rags, waste, nolls," and all the forms of shoddy imported for use in the United States was 1,518,429 pounds; in 1895 it was over fourteen million pounds. Thus the farmer has been robbed of his profit on wool, and the purchaser of clothing and other goods by the Democratic tariff that has multiplied the imports of shoddy by ten in four years.

"Free silver" will not help the wool-grower. Shoddy will be cheaper than wool in the same proportion that it now is if the price of each be doubled. Protection is the sole remedy for the suffering producer of wool.

Wool and Shoddy.

(San Francisco Bulletin) There were 14,000,000 pounds of shoddy imported into the United States in 1895, against 1,518,000 pounds in 1892. This fact, taken in connection with the unofficial statement that one-third of the wool crop of 1895 was carried over to the present year, is significant. Wool is cheap, but shoddy is cheaper. Wool is an American product, but the shoddy which treasury reports take account of comes from abroad. The imports of foreign wool have also increased under the present tariff. The imports for 1895 were 206,000,000 pounds, against 18,000,000 pounds in 1892. The prices of American wool have fallen fully 50 per cent., and there is a market for only two-thirds of the average crop at these reduced rates. Foreign competition has driven home manufacturers to the use of shoddy and to the adoption of processes of manufacture which impart to shoddy cloth the appearance of cloth made from wool.

A Great Deal.

(Kern County Standard) A man in Merced county who is extensively engaged in raising sheep, went to the County Clerk's office the other day to see about recording a mark and brand. He found that the ones he had selected were already on record, the property of another person, and as he left the office he said to the clerk: "I can get along as I am doing until election time. I guess, if McKinley is elected I can hunt a brand. If he isn't, I don't want any brand, I don't want a mark, nor I don't want any sheep."

Should the Majority Rule?

(Kern County Echo) Between the free coinage of silver and the re-establishment of the wool business, which would benefit the greatest number of people in Kern county? In California? In the United States? By the late census there were 57,000 people in the wool business, and silver mining in the United States, and 400,000 in the sheep industry.

A Double-edged Sword.

(Bakersfield Californian) On August 1, 1892, when the McKinley law was in full force, as compared with the prices of today, two years after the Wilson tariff, the price of wool was 42 per cent. lower than it was under McKinley protection. The wool clip of the same kind and quality under protection in the United States. The difference in favor of American wool has all been wiped out by the removal of the duties, which has caused a tumble of 42 per cent. in American prices and an advance of 9 per cent. in London prices.

Wooler on Wool.

A wool-dealer in San Francisco, Jacob Woolner, has sent out a letter to the sheep-owners of this State urging them to support McKinley, because that alone will reestablish the wool industry in this country. Doubtless the majority of our erstwhile sheep-owners have received a copy of this letter, but all other classes of people in this country are interested in seeing that business put on its feet again we make the following extracts for their information:

"On August 1, 1892, just four years ago, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the leading exponent of textile manufacturing, sheep raising, and the American cloth and clothing trade, said: 'There has never been a time in the history of this country that so much wool machinery has been so well employed as it is at present. July 30 of this year the same paper says: 'The past four weeks have been characterized by extreme dullness in the wool trade. The transactions have been the smallest ever reported, and not 30 per cent. of the woolen mills in the whole United States are actively employed.'"

"I will give you some instances where free wool did so much good? To sheep men and manufacturers. The increase in the production of wool in the State of California in 1892 was 3,500,000 pounds over the production of 1891. This year the spring clip of California is over four million pounds less than last year, owing to the fact that sheep men were forced out of the business, as they could not make expenses. The consumption of wool from January 1, 1894, to July 1, has been 56,000,000 less than 1895 for the same period. In 1892, under the McKinley tariff, the prices of California, Nevada and Oregon wool in this market averaged 18 cents, with a lively demand, and this year the average price of the same wools is 6 1/2 cents with very little demand."

French and Japanese Auctions.

(Exchange) The French mode of conducting auctions is rather curious. In sales of importance the goods are placed in the hands of a notary, who for the time being becomes an auctioneer. The auctioneer is provided with a number of long tapers, each capable of burning about five minutes. As soon as a bid is made one of these wax tapers is placed in full view of all interested parties and lighted. If before it expires another bid is offered, it is immediately extinguished and a fresh taper placed in its stead, and so on until one tapers dies out of itself, when the last bid becomes irrevocable. This simple plan prevents all contention among rival bidders, and affords a reasonable time for reflection before making a higher offer than the one preceding. By this means, too, the auctioneer is prevented from extending undue influence upon bidders or hastily accepting the bid of a favorite. Equally satisfactory is the mode adopted by the Japanese. In Japan every bidder writes his name and his bid on a bit of paper, and then throws the latter into a box placed for the purpose. A sales agent, or auctioneer, then opens the box, and the object put on auction falls to the one whose slip shows the highest bid.

Du Maurier's new novel, "The Machinist," will begin in the October Harper's.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

## A COMBINATION HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY BICYCLE.

A New Light for Photographers. Nervous Diseases and Modern Life—A Modern Alchemist—Make Your Workmen Comfortable. Ship Disinfecting Apparatus.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1896.—A new light for photographers has appeared in Paris. It is the invention of M. Caton. It is said to cost very little, and to possess the qualities of the ideal photographic light. Its diffusiveness is remarkable. It gives no heavy shadows anywhere. Even right under the lamp no appreciable shadow of the pipe can be seen. The light seems to proceed from the lamp horizontally and to be diffused softly and evenly by the walls. The principle of the lamp can be best suggested by a reference to other systems. A Bunsen, or other similar burner, in which a mixture of air and gas is burned, is non-luminous. To produce luminosity it is necessary to have solid particles of some kind in the flame. A candle is luminous, because one zone of the flame contains solid particles of carbon, which are raised to a white or yellow incandescence by the intense heat. The hotter the flame, the greater will be the quantity of light given off by the incandescent body. The incandescent body, the burner, the mantle, composed of a fine network of infusible substances similar to lime, takes the place of the candle. This is exactly the principle of M. Caton's lamp. The mantle is kept at an intense heat by a blow-pipe flame. The secret of success in the new lamp is that the gas and the air are mixed perfectly before reaching the flame, and consequently the combustion is perfect. This end is attained by causing the gas and air to pass through a series of mixing tubes. The inventor declares that there is no danger in this process, as the quantity of air actually mixed with the gas is too small to cause an explosion. The temperature of the flame is 3700 deg. Fah., so that no chimney can be used. The gas is not evolved in less than that given off by burning the same quantity of gas in any other way. So much of the energy of the flame is converted into light that there is very little heat left to be thrown off. In quality, the light is said to resemble diffused daylight.

NERVOUS DISEASES AND MODERN LIFE.

Dr. Philip Coombe Knapp strenuously maintains that the racial nervousness of Americans is imaginary. He claims that there is no definite scientific basis for the common assumption that nervous diseases are increasing and that they are more prevalent in America than elsewhere. The fact is, relatively more people are in asylums for the insane than formerly is probably because a larger proportion of the insane are now carried in asylums, and the method adopted for keeping them alive are much more efficient. The increase in deaths due to diseases of the brain is not so great as is supposed. In deaths from heart and kidney diseases. According to Dr. Knapp, the argument that the conditions of modern life predispose to nervous diseases is very convincing to those familiar with the state of things in the past, when life, family and fortune were often in daily jeopardy. The energy and restlessness of the typical American may betray a lack of culture and refinement, but it does not show physical degeneracy. The man is dependent on the extremes, and America is looked to for athletics, whereas when physicians wish to study the most interesting cases of hysteria and nervous diseases they go to Paris or Vienna. Dr. Knapp thinks that there is altogether too much idle talk about the increased nervousness of the modern race. The greater demand which the conditions of modern life make upon the human brain, and all other classes of people, such conditions are more exacting than they used to be. "Finally," he says, "without more evidence in its favor than has been presented, the popular regard the belief in the greater nervousness of Americans as an error."

A MODERN ALCHEMIST.

A distinguished metallurgist claims that he has realized the dreams of the alchemists, and has discovered the secret of transmuting silver into gold. The old alchemists believed that some substance might be found by the mere touch of which the base metals could be changed into silver and gold. Modern chemistry shows that the ultimate particles constituting gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, and all the other metals, are identical in substance, and that the different properties of the several metals depend entirely upon the different ways in which the particles of the elements are arranged. It is this secret of rearrangement which Dr. Emmens, the high-explosive expert, now says he has discovered. He claims that the metal made by him from silver answers every test to which the United States Government Assay Office subjects the gold coins of the country, and that the metal could be proved to be gold in a court of law. It has every quality required by the gold of commerce, being of the same color, weight and strength. It is green by transmitted light, and yellow by reflected light, properties which are possessed by gold alone. Its resistance to the action of either nitric or hydrochloric acid alone, and its solution by a mixture of these acids are also distinguishing properties of pure gold, and no other yellow metal. Dr. Emmens says he has already made four ounces of gold from about six ounces of silver, and that the loss in the process is about 25 per cent. Should Dr. Emmens's claims be substantiated, an unexpected and striking solution of the silver question will have been reached.

MAKE YOUR WORKMEN COMFORTABLE.

A manufacturer, in gossiping about the best way of handling workmen, says that the nature of the floor has a great deal to do with the amount of work that is got out of the workmen. He was once struck by the difference in the apparent activity of the men at work using on similar jobs at the rise in two rooms of a large shop. One was in an old building and the other was in one of recent construction. In the former the men stood easily and naturally at their work and showed no symptoms of a hankering for a seat on the bench at the end of the day. In the latter the men were shifting their weight from one foot to the other, throwing one leg upon the bench at every opportunity and showing every evidence of foot fatigue. The superintendent guessed that the difference was due to the floors upon which the two gangs of men were standing. In the old shop the floor was of wood, springing to a certain extent, and a poor conductor of heat. In the new shop it was of the most beautiful concrete, except a conductor of heat from the feet of the workmen, and as unyielding as granite rock. So

the benches in the new shop were raised a couple of inches and each was given a platform of wood that rested on two cross pieces at the end and had a slight spring to it. The foot weariness disappeared almost at once and no further trouble was experienced, which shows that the prettiest floor is not always the best for the workman. COMBINATION HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY BICYCLE.

An attachment has been invented by means of which bicycles can be adapted for use on railway tracks, as well as highways. The primary object of the inventor is to provide a machine that will be of particular service to telegraph and telephone line repair men, but as this combination gives without fatigue a speed of eighteen to twenty miles an hour, and can be pushed without excessive exertion to twenty-five miles an hour, it will be readily seen that many classes of people will be glad to avail themselves of it, especially in districts where the roads are often in much poorer condition than the railway tracks. The attachment consists of three guide wheels, so arranged that the wheel of the bicycle will run directly on the center of the rail. When the attachment is not wanted it can be entirely removed, or can be folded up and carried on the wheel. Its complete weight is about 15 pounds. The length of time required for adjusting the attachment on the wheel is given as five minutes, for removing it one minute, and for folding it up and securing the highway riding five minutes. Where it is intended exclusively for telegraph and telephone line work a wire reel is carried on the rear of the attachment, and a satchel is suspended in the frame of the bicycle for the necessary tools.

SHIP DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

Well known to all ship-owners that much time and money is lost when ships are detained under the laws of quarantine. Within the last few years, however, many countries have made concessions as to time, and even abolished the detention if the ship has a medical officer and an efficient disinfectant on board. Italy has now passed a law making disinfection compulsory on board all emigrant steamers. A patent has been recently granted for a steam disinfectant, so constructed that it can be placed in any part of the ship, and that the steam can be readily conveyed by pipes from the boiler. Although steam is used, it is not a hot steam, but a dry steam, and can therefore be disinfected by it without injury. In the event of an infectious case of illness occurring on board, the steam can be directed to the patient can be purified and used again with impunity. The apparatus can also be used for heating and drying, but one of its most valuable applications is to the killing of vermin. Many vessels are infested with noxious insects which give annoyance to every one on board. The pests can now be effectively destroyed without any injury to the articles operated upon.

BRIDGE LIFE RAFT.

An innovation in life-saving appliances is a life-saving raft, called the bridge life raft. This raft, which costs \$250, and weighs six tons, replaces ten boats costing \$7000 each, and weighing with crew thirty-five tons. The raft would carry the same number of men as the boats. One of these rafts fitted to a vessel 48-foot beam is 21 feet long, and 3 feet deep. The raft is made of the bridge of the bridge, the deck being built of steel, carries 400 men, and in addition has a large number of life jackets, compartments, is provided with air-tight lockers for water, provisions, signals, etc. The nominal time occupied in launching the raft is four or five seconds, although in a recent test on board an English warship, it was launched with 200 men, somewhat under that number, and the raft floated off at once, and automatically floated off at the vessel foundered, and if she has a list on, the raft launches itself clear.

The Pickled Olive Trade.

(San Francisco Chronicle) Good ripe pickled olives are undoubtedly scarce. They are worth in this market from 60 cents to 92 cents per gallon, according to quality, the price being the extreme prices quoted to us by the manager of the largest retail grocery establishment in this city as having been paid by him for pickles of the present crop. A normal price seems to be about 75 cents per gallon. The ripe pickles of last year's crop were in the neighborhood of 50 cents per gallon. The rapid increase in the demand which is certain to come as fast as they become known, and the fact that the crops of the next two or three years will find equally quick sales.

Although ripe pickled olives as a considerable commercial product seem to be a California invention, we may be very sure that we shall not long enjoy a monopoly of their sale. Foreign merchants have the habit, to which our own merchants in the exuberance of our home markets of former years have not been addicted, of finding out very quickly what can be sold in any quarter of the world, and getting there, if they can produce it, with goods to suit the trade. We may be very sure that ripe Spanish and Italian pickled olives will make a prompt appearance in our eastern markets to compete with our product. They would be subject, under the present Democratic tariff, to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, which will be largely offset by cheaper freight.

We, therefore, advise our olive producers to pay strict attention to the quality of their goods. Just now pickled olives, not very good will sell. Pretty soon they will not sell. The pickling of olives properly requires great care. The majority of farmers do not appreciate this, and the result of carelessness in picking and handling is a product that should take any position absolutely unrivaled in quality. We shall probably be at a disadvantage on account of the immense preponderance of the Mission olive in our groves, which, although making an excellent pickle, is much smaller than the Spanish olives generally imported as green pickles.

We are compelled to once more puncture the faking story which keeps cropping up—the last time in the San Diego Union—that our average annual importations of olive oil are 850,000 gallons. We should suppose it would refute itself, for at \$1 per gallon it would come to an amount nearly equal to our total importations of everything. Our importations of olive oil in 1895 were 775,046 gallons, valued at \$62,406, making the price per gallon 80 cents, less than the price of our own product. It is subject to a duty of 35 cents per gallon.

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A Curious War Relic.

(St. Louis Republic) Charles F. Gillet of Cleveland, O., has a curious war relic in the shape of an "honorable discharge" of a faithful dog, which was formerly owned by Mr. Gillet's father. The animal served three years in Battery H, Independent Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery. The discharge recites that "Jack Furry (dog)" was a "watchman" in Capt. E. H. Nevins's company; that he was enlisted on January 21, 1862, for three years, and was discharged on June 30, 1865, at Camp Barry, D. C., by reason of expiration of time." He was born at Alexandria, Va., and was 4 years old at the time of discharge. The paper further says that the dog was of "yellowish complexion, and brown eyes," and that by occupation he was "a fighter." This curious document is signed by Capt. E. H. Nevins and by I. A. Torrence, mustering officer.

The largest shipyards in the world are those of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland. The works employ at present over nine thousand skilled workmen and apprentices. Since the organization the firm has turned out over one million tons of ocean-going craft.

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In Stocks and Grain. New York and Chicago Markets by telegraph. Orders executed to buy and sell on usual margins. Regular commission. Daily Market Letter mailed free.

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